

BOSTON RECORDER.

FRIDAY, APRIL 17, 1840.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 8, 1840.

Mr. WILLIS.—You may think that I have thus far failed to fulfil my promise of writing something concerning men, as well as things and events and principles. I acknowledge my fault, if, indeed, it must be so accounted;—if the implied apology, and plead my excuse, and even justify my silence on this proposed subject. It was my intention to give you a general description of the delegation of each State, designating as far as I should be able, the most prominent men, and especially the most eloquent speakers and efficient debaters in Congress. Something of this kind I may yet attempt. But the task, in the present state of party spirit and political jealousy, would be one of great delicacy; and I have hitherto been deterred by the apprehension, that I might defeat my main object, of discussing principles and stating facts in such a manner, as to awaken prejudice in any of your readers. Indeed, I have scarcely dared to trust my own judgment, under the influence of feelings, which have sometimes agitated my bosom; while I have heard men of sense, apparently for party purposes, talking nonsense—men capable of making a logical argument, reasoning sophistically—men of reputed discretion, acting (shall I say it?) foolishly.

Still there is no lack of topics, for purposes either of entertainment or instruction. The only difficulty is, to make the best selection, and treat of those selected, in the most careful and becoming manner. In stating facts and recording events as they transpired, it is my desire to state only what is true, and to furnish some instruction, and to present them to your readers in such a manner, as to lead them to some practical reflections. For this purpose, and with this view, I have chosen for my theme this evening, the solemn scene and transactions of the day.

A FUNERAL IN CONGRESS.

Yesterday morning, at 6 o'clock, the Hon. Thaddeus Betts, a member of the Senate of the United States, from Connecticut, died at his lodgings. Immediately after the opening of the Senate, the fact was announced by his colleague, the Hon. O. Smith. Whereupon the Senate, having appointed a committee of arrangement for the funeral, and passed the usual resolutions of condolence, adjourned. The other House, upon the announcement of the death in their hall, by a message from the Senate, and on the motion of the Hon. T. B. Osborne, a Representative from the same State, likewise adjourned.

The funeral took place to-day. The order of the procession, you may learn from the printed notice, a copy of which I enclose. Agreeably to that notice, the corpse, under the direction of the committee, accompanied by the chaplains of Congress, the pall bearers, and the delegation of Connecticut, with a son of the deceased, as mourner (all in full funeral dress, according to southern custom) was removed to the Capitol, and placed for a short period in the centre of the rotunda. In the meantime, the chaplain of the House of Representatives left his place in the procession, and attended prayers at the opening of the House. Whereupon the members of that body, with the speaker and clerk at their head, joined the procession, as it moved from the rotunda to the Senate chamber; where the Vice-President was in the chair and the Senators in their seats, ready to receive the procession. The corpse was placed in the centre of the area, in front of the Secretary's desk. The chaplains took their seats at the desk, and the Secretary of the Senate on their right and the clerk of the House on their left. The bearers and committee were seated in front of the desk, and the mourners on the left of the corpse, in the area. And the President and heads of the departments immediately entered, and took their seats on the left. For a long time the galleries had been crowded, principally by ladies; and, immediately after, every avenue, with the adjacent rooms, was filled, as far as the eye could extend its vision, or the voice of the speakers be heard. As soon as all were seated who could obtain seats, the chaplain of the House of Representatives rose, and read that peculiarly appropriate lesson of holy Scripture, contained in I. Cor. 15th chap. beginning with the 19th verse, and followed the reading with prayer. The chaplain of the Senate then delivered the funeral discourse, founded on the 26th verse of the chapter previously read: "The dead enemy that he destroyed is death;" and closed the religious exercises with prayer.—The scene was imposing; the exercises, which occupied about an hour, were solemn and appropriate, and the impression, I hope (I am confident, indeed,) was deep and salutary.

Immediately after the religious exercises were closed, the procession was formed at the East front of the Capitol, consisting of about fifty coaches, procured for the members of Congress, besides the private carriages in attendance; and moved to the public cemetery, distant about a mile from the Capitol, where the corpse was temporarily deposited.

Mrs. Betts, who had been apprised of her husband's sickness, reached the city with her son, on Friday last. But overcome by fatigue and watching, she was unable to attend the public exercises; though she is comforted with those consolations, which the doctrines and promises of the gospel furnish concerning them: that sleep in Jesus. Indeed, she has no occasion to mourn, as those who have lost her. Her deceased husband was a Christian. He had been, I understand, for several years, a member of the Congregational church, in North-west Hall. She may, therefore, commit her cause, and that of her four beloved children, unto God, and the Father of the Fatherless, and the God and Judge of the widow. They have, indeed, a rich legacy left them in his character and example; and they may derive instruction, as well as consolation, from the events of his life and the scene of his death: For

"Be angels, sent on errands, full of love,
"For as they languish, and for as they die;
"And shall they, [can they] languish; shall they, [must they] die in vain?"

Order of Procession for the Funeral of the Hon.

THADDEUS BETTS, Senator of the United States, from the State of Connecticut.

The Committee of Arrangements, pall bearers, and mourners, will attend at Mr. HYATT'S, the late residence of the deceased, at eleven o'clock, A. M. tomorrow; at which time the corpse will be removed in charge of the Committee of Arrangements, attended by the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, to the Senate Chamber, where divine service will be performed. At half past twelve o'clock the funeral will move from the Senate Chamber to the place of interment, in the following order:—The Chaplains of both Houses.—Physicians who attended the deceased.—Committee of Arrangements.—Mr. Davis, Mr. Crittenden, Mr. Henderson, Mr. Lynn, Mr. Pierce.—Pall Bearers.—Mr. Clay, of Kentucky, Mr. Clayton, Mr. Dixon, Mr. Lumpkin, Mr. Preston, Mr. Rose.—The Family and Friends of the deceased.—The Senator and Representatives from the State of Connecticut, as mourners.—The Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate of the United States. The Senate of the United States, preceded by the Vice-President and Secretary.—The Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives.—The House of Representatives, preceded by their Speaker and Clerk.—The President of the United States.—Heads of Departments.—Foreign Ministers.—Citizens and Strangers. April 7, 1840.

To the preceding statement, I should, perhaps add, that Senator Betts, as I have been informed, was a man of great influence, and highly respected in his own State. He had occupied places of honor and responsibility, and discharged their various duties with the approbation of his fellow citizens.—He was now a member of Congress for the first time; and had but just entered upon his high and responsible duties, as a Senator of the United States, when disease seized upon his manly frame; and death soon closed his earthly career. He died at the age of fifty—that climacteric of literary men—that period of life which closes the labors of so many men of distinction and mental labor; and which all men of sedentary habits and studious lives should approach with cautious steps; and regard as a period of peculiar danger, requiring unusual attention both to exercise and relaxation, regimen and diet, with every thing calculated to give vigor to the body, and elasticity and cheerfulness to the mind.

I had intended to add a few remarks on the practice of moving the remains of deceased friends from the place of their death and first interment; and on the influence of public funerals. But I have time only to express my decided opinion against the first practice; and acknowledge that the scenes of this day have somewhat modified my opinion with regard to the second. Considering the state of society here, I have become reconciled to a custom which compels worldly minded men to suspend their worldly business for a little while, and look on death and the grave; and under the most moving and melting circumstances, to hear a little of that gospel which so seldom finds access to their ears and their hearts.

Yours, &c. B. J.

MONTHLY CONCERT.

Want of room in our last paper, made it necessary to omit a part of our prepared statement of the Monthly Concert, which is as follows:—

Rev. Mr. Adams then addressed the congregation. He said that whatever is commenced with great deliberation is expected to go on with great power. The grace of God in Christ began "before the world was." The work of redemption has revealed to us all that we know of the mysteries of the Godhead.

We are to look for greater and greater things, in this work, just as angels, at the creation, rejoiced at beholding the greater works of each successive day.—When the news came from the Sandwich Islands, concerning the great work which the Lord has been carrying on there, we were incredulous; but now, in looking over this country, may we not account for and believe all that has been told us, without supposing that there has been any thing hasty or inconsiderate in the conduct of our missionary brethren?

In connection with these remarks, Mr. Adams read some extracts of a letter from St. Petersburg, showing the progress of this work, in connection with the bringing in of the nation of the Jews. They are now lying under the curse which their fathers invoked upon them, at the crucifixion of Jesus of Nazareth.—"His blood be on us and on our children!" Was that the blood of a martyr, merely, which, for 1800 years, has never been washed out? One of the English writers, speaking of the punishment of Pontius Pilate, represents him as under the waves, and nothing visible but his hands, eternally washing themselves, to cleanse the stain of innocent blood. This figure strikingly represents the condition of that nation; yet, blessed be God, their guilt shall be washed away. The time is coming when they will be brought in, with the fulness of the Gentiles; and we shall doubtless see wonders in their return.

The letter which he read, contains some very interesting statements respecting the present condition of the Jews. An extract from this letter will be found in the first page of this paper.

In connection with these facts, Mr. Adams observed how easy it was for God to turn men's minds; and to do wondrous things, in such a way that we hardly know any thing about it, till it is done—which he compared to the newly invented process of solar paintings, in which distant objects impress themselves, in a silent and wonderful manner, upon the prepared surface. He closed, with some animated remarks, on the exalted privilege of being associated with God in such a work as He is carrying on in the earth; with the prospect of soon being associated with angels and glorified spirits and departed friends, in the joys of His consummation.

The meeting throughout was one of very great interest.

FOREIGN MISSIONS.

[Notes from the Foreign Mission Circulars for April.]

PRESBYTERIAN BOARD OF MISSIONS.

JAGROON.—This city, in the territory of Ranjeet Singh, contains about 25,000 souls, chiefly Hindus. The houses are mostly of brick—many of them large and elegant. It is surrounded with a high wall, entered by four massive gates. The surrounding country is highly cultivated, and of good soil. Two missionaries are needed here, for the city and its dependent villages. The Hindus, forming the bulk of the population both in the city and villages, are the most pleasant as well as encouraging class to labor among. It is 24 miles distant only from Ludiana, where a mission is already established, and whence medical assistance could easily be obtained in case of sickness. Messrs. Newton and Rogers spent a Sabbath here, and distributed books which were received with avidity; and they were heard attentively by numbers, who came to hear the gospel at their lips.

A singular fact.—The last of the Hindu Avatars which is expected some time in the coming era, is represented as riding upon a white horse, and as coming to destroy sin—corresponding exactly with the account given of Christ in the Revelations.

LODIANA.—An English soldier, by the name of James, who has been a confirmed deist, and a leader in infidelity and vice, has been awakened through the labors of the mission, converted to God, and received to the church. Karam Baksh, wife of a native assistant, has also been admitted on creditable evidence of a change of heart. Most of the children of the boarding school seem to be somewhat concerned about their souls—some of them deeply affected with a view of their sins, spending the whole night in prayer and confession. The eldest girl in the school indulges hope, not without reason, in the opinion of the missionaries.

FUTTEGHUR.—In the Orphan Asylum, established here by the mission, 110 pupils, 60 boys and 50 girls. The schools are increasing in interest daily, and the children are evidently improving. "Hindu children generally are far from being dull." The girls advance finely both in their studies and their work. Their countenances are generally haggard and their forms emaciated, through the effects of the late famine, when they were compelled to eat mud, and the bark of trees, which destroyed the tone of their stomachs. Ophthalmia has been very prevalent among them, and it is feared that many of them will become blind.

The school is established on the manual labor system, and the good results are manifest. The boys are learning to weave rugs and carpets, when out of school, and the girls to spin the wool and cotton. It is likely to become a profitable business.

Support.—These orphans are supported by the Europeans of the place and of other stations. None of the money of the Board has yet been used; and donations on hand from other sources amount to \$1,500.

AFRICAN MISSIONS.

King Douglas, at the head of Messurado river, has expressed much anxiety to have a school established in his town, and has engaged to put up a suitable house, for \$20. Mr. James Eden has been employed by the missionaries for three months to teach; he is a capable man, and will visit Monrovia, 12 miles distant and conduct religious services on the Sabbath, so that the five Presbyterians there will be kept together.

Sierra Leone.—The missionaries have visited this English station, where they were received with much kindness and Christian hospitality. In this colony, there are six towns, in each of which there are large schools, containing from 200 to 400 scholars each, under the most perfect discipline—all equal in many things to the best schools in America. The service of music forms a part of their instruction, and their singing is excellent.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mrs. Caldwell, the wife of Rev. Joseph Caldwell died in India, Nov. 8,—a very estimable woman—well qualified for usefulness, but allowed only a short missionary career. Mr. C. buried an infant child on death, and the grave; and under the most moving and melting circumstances, to hear a little of that gospel which so seldom finds access to their ears and their hearts.

Mrs. Craig, Mrs. Campbell, Mrs. R. H. Wilson, and Mr. Morrison, have all suffered from impaired health.

The Board desire without delay to establish new mission stations at several points in India, where measures might be undertaken now with peculiar advantage to make the gospel known. But for want of funds, they are unable to do it. Three accepted missionaries, who were to have sailed for India a month or two since, are detained for the same reason.

Two missionaries of the Board, Messrs. W. P. Back, and Thomas L. McBryde with their wives, have recently sailed for Siam and China.

The amount of the Receipts of the Board for February was, \$3,792.71. Total in ten months, \$41,482.55.

BAPTIST FOREIGN MISSIONS.

[Notes from the Baptist Missionary Magazine, for April.]

ARRACAN.

Mr. Comstock returned from Maulmain, to Kyauk Phyo early last year, after an absence of ten months, and was very cordially welcomed. During his stay at M. he has been constantly occupied with various missionary labors, such as preparing, translating, and printing tracts, conversing with the heathen, preaching in houses and the streets. Mr. and Mrs. Sulson returned to Arracan with him. They have relinquished the station at Kyauk Phyo for the present, and taken up a new one at Ramree, where they hope to find a more salubrious air, and increased encouragement from the attention of the people. They have established a church, now numbering seven native members, all of whom promise well. Their congregations are increasing, and religion excites inquiry.

Heathen objections. "All you say is very true and very good: the difference between us, is only in name." "You call God, Jesus Christ, we call him Gandama, both meaning the same being."

"If the eternal God created and directs all things, why does he allow sin and misery in the world?" "Verily, as face answereth to face in water, so does the heart of man to man!" Objections and evils against Christianity are the same all the world over.

BURMAH.

In 1835 Mr. Wade opened a school in Tavoy for the theological instruction of such converts as were expected to engage in the work of the ministry. It was suspended in 1837 on account of Mr. W.'s ill health. In March 1839 Mr. Stevens re-opened it in Maulmain; he calls together his class of 14 persons, three times a week, besides assembling them every morning at prayers, except Sabbath morning. They are preaching assistants, and mingle their active labors and studies together. They are diligent and faithful in both departments. Truth meets with opposition, but makes advances. Several baptisms have occurred both at Maulmain and Done Yala. The native Christians are doing well. "It is perfectly manifest," in the language of Mr. Stevens, "that Christianity is sapping unobscuredly, and silently and steadily, the very foundations of the fabric of Buddhism."

The Karens in Burma are still persecuted. The fifteen families of the Karen River village have recently been fined 170 rupees—to the almost extent of their ability to pay, and at the expense of much poverty and distress; but they hope to be able to make out the money, without selling themselves into slavery, as they have been obliged to do in some former instances. Their steadfastness under trials evinces their strong attachment to the truth, and the genuineness of their Christian character.

KARENS.

Tavoy.—Two sermons are preached every Sabbath in Karen and Burman, and one every evening during the week, beside a service in English on Sabbath evening. Two Burman assistants are constantly employed in preaching and distributing tracts in different parts of the city. Many attentive listeners are found.

Mala.—This station has been visited by the cholera, by fevers and other diseases the two past seasons, occasioning considerable interruption of the mission. The church however is flourishing. Ten converts have been baptized during the season. The school numbers about 80 children, whose proficiency in reading, writing &c., is gratifying. This station, and that at Yek also, have been sustained the past year by the Tavoy Missionary Society.

Township.—The church established here prospered. Seven persons have newly received baptism—some of them very interesting cases of conversion.

Yek.—Ten persons have lately been baptized. The assistant at this station has labored with much fidelity. Some of the members of the church are forming a new settlement at the head waters of Tavoy river, where they had a school teacher in employ; and most of them will probably soon remove thence.

Merqui.—A new chapel has been erected. Nearly 30 Karens have entered the school, and are making good progress. About 50 attend worship on the Sabbath. A few of the Burmans exhibit a spirit of enquiry; and ten Burman children are under instruction. But generally, the Burmans glory in rejecting the gospel—and those who at some times have given reason to hope that they were not far from the kingdom of heaven, have returned to their sins. With the Chinese and Mussulmans of the place, they are addicted to the smoking of opium, drinking of arrack, &c. The brightest prospects are among the Karens; to them the gospel is indeed good tidings, while to most of the Burmans it is foolishness. One Karen chief has determined to spend his life in preaching the gospel, and is now pursuing studies with reference to that object.

CREEKS.

Mr. Mason meets with violent opposition—and once has narrowly escaped with his life, from an assault made by three or four ruffian Indians. The chiefs deny having any knowledge of the affair, or approving of it, and pretend anxiety to discover the offenders. But such is Indian treachery, that little confidence can be reposed in them. And unprincipled white men have great influence over them. Mr. M. will abandon the station for the present.

JEWIS.

In Germany and Poland, according to Rev. Mr. Frey, there are two millions of Jews.

The Jews in Germany have abolished the rabbinical traditions, and resolved to take the Bible alone for their guide.

Three thousand Jews have been baptized into the Christian church, through the labors of the London Jews Missionary Society.

Thirty converted Jews in the world, are now preaching the gospel.

Mr. Frey is delivering lectures for the benefit of the Jews in a Baptist church in New York, but it excites little attention among them.

The Seventh-day Baptists have established a Jewish mission, and Mr. Maxson is laboring in New York, under the direction of the Executive Committee.

TEMPERANCE.

In WALES, the cause is brightening daily. In the parish of Malwys is a Society of 1,070 members.

In ENGLAND, the Duke of Wellington has stated in his place in the House of Lords, that as he had been instrumental in introducing the present law for the sale of beer, under the impression that it was doing the people a service,—he would now do all in his power to correct the evil, having seen his error. Another noble lord stated that he was in favor of shutting up at once all the gin palaces in the kingdom—and another begged that the beer shops might be added.

In London the cause is prospering, and numerous meetings are held every night, in various places throughout the city suburbs.

Great progress is making in the north of SCOTLAND. And at Glasgow great numbers are signing the pledge. Meetings are crowded, and the committees are indefatigable in forwarding the necessary organizations.

Of the 40,000 inhabitants of the island of Anglesea, 24,780 have signed the total abstinence pledge—among them were at least 1000 drunkards, of whom a number are now members of Christian churches.

Mr. Delavan, in a letter to Gov. Seward, cautiously but strongly remonstrates with him on the omission in his message, of any allusion to the most fruitful source of pauperism and crime. Such remonstrances ought to be poured upon the ears of Governors and Legislatures from every quarter, till they shall take openly the elevated ground of moral virtue, or give place to better men.

The Grand Jurors of Genesee Co. N. Y. have presented the traffic and use of ardent spirits, as a public and private detriment and nuisance, which ought to be abated.

THE REV. MR. PIERPONT.

The Proprietors of Hollis street church have again passed a resolution for dispensing with the services of their pastor. Mr. Pierpont, in an able and interesting letter, maintains that they have no right to pass such a vote, and refuses to leave the pulpit. The following expose of the votes, will show the manner in which this attempt to fetter the pulpit has been made:

From the document sent me by your clerk, and from an analysis of the ballots, furnished me by one of the Committee raised to receive, sort and count them—both, officers of your own appointment—it appears that the 124 ballots—the whole number of 125, deducting the one blank ballot—were cast by 91 persons—proprietors or proxies. Of these 91 persons, only 41 sustained the vote, while 50 opposed them—showing that, while there was a plurality of 12 paces for the votes, there was a plurality of 9 souls against them.

Of the 41 persons voting yes, only 31 are now, or for many years have been, worshippers in this church; while of the 50 nays, 47 are regular worshippers here—leaving, of the proprietors actually worshipping in the church, a plurality of 16 against the vote.

Of the 10 non-attending proprietors, voting in the affirmative, 6 are engaged in the traffic in spirituals liquor, and these 6 cast 19 votes against me; showing that the foreign force brought by that particular interest, to bear upon my pulpit was seven votes more than the whole plurality by which these measures were carried.

And, once more.—While I bear it in mind that the proceedings against me at your annual meeting in 1838 were the handwork of a proprietor, a large dealer in spirituals liquors, who, for the last six or eight years has been neither a worshipper in the church, nor even an inhabitant of the city.—That at your annual meeting in 1839, they were introduced by a large distiller, who, for a still longer period, has been an absentee, and a proprietor in another church; and that, at the first adjourned meeting, last fall, they were introduced by a proprietor, a large dealer also, who is, or at least, till within "the last four months," has been a worshipper with us—while I bear all this in mind, I learn from the analysis, just mentioned, that a young man—son of the proprietor last spoken of, himself also concerned in the same traffic as his father, never a proprietor in the church till within "the last four months," and even now a worshipper with his family in another church,—comes up to the proprietors' special meeting in March, 1840, introduces to the meeting the preamble and votes now under notice, produces the title deeds of eleven pews, and casts eleven ballots, to show that he no longer wishes my services as pastor of this society!

He contends manfully against the mischievous principle here involved, which, if acted upon, would prostrate the independence of the pulpit throughout the land. At a subsequent meeting of the proprietors, it was determined to submit the case to an ecclesiastical council.

PERSONAL EFFORT.

The following facts, stated by Rev. Dr. Matheson, of England, in a communication in the New York Evangelist, furnish encouragement for faith and effort, in reference to causes apparently hopeless. A poor man, who was a slave to strong drink, came home one Sabbath evening, intoxicated, and found his youngest child dead. Notwithstanding his degraded condition, he was not wholly lost to the feelings of nature, and the event deeply affected him. After some time, his wife persuaded him to go and order a coffin. On his way, passing a place of worship, he was attracted by the music, and thought he would just go in and hear the singing, promising to himself that he would stay no longer, lest he should hear something that would make him feel worse. But, after the singing was over, he thought he would hear the text. This was, "Prepare to meet thy God!" He was alarmed at the very sound, and left the house. As he was turning the corner of the street, a young man handed him a small paper, saying, as he was very short, it would not take him long to read it, and

it might do him good. But what was his astonishment, to find at the head of the paper, the very same words which had just before created so much alarm: "Prepare to meet thy God!" This very much increased the impression upon his mind, and that night he began to pray. For some time, he was on the borders of despair, till at length, he called on one of the secretaries of the society which published the tract, and received such directions as, by the blessing of God, led him to the Saviour; and he is now an humble follower of Jesus, and a consistent member of the church.

The other case was that of a fashionable lady, who was on a visit to a watering place, in company with an elderly female. They took a walk on Sabbath morning, and were met by a young man who presented them with a little tract. The elderly lady was highly offended; but the younger one read the tract, and was so much affected that she went afterwards to the place where it was published, in London, and purchased a number more; and the truths which she read in them were blessed to the conversion of her soul. She has since been a zealous distributor of tracts, which have been instrumental in the conversion of a number of others; while her walk and conversation is such as eminently to adorn the doctrine of the gospel, in the circle in which she moves.

We mention these facts particularly at this time, because now every effort of this kind seems to be attended with unwonted power; and they encourage us to hope for the conversion of those whom we have been accustomed to regard as beyond the reach of hope, or out of the way of religious influences.

ITEMS OF EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

Members of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge.—The whole number of members on the books at Oxford is 5,331; members of convocation, or actual residents, 2,684. The number of colleges and halls is 24. Christ church has 456 resident members; Brasenose, 218; Queen's, 181; Oriel, 164, etc. St. Alban hall has the smallest number, viz. 9. The whole number on the books at Cambridge, is 5,628; members of the Senate, 2,705, or 21 more than the university at Oxford. Trinity college has 907 resident members; of this number St. John's college has 575; Caius, 129, and Queen's, 128, etc. The number of colleges and halls is 17.

Hebryean Centenary Fund.—At the close of the centenary year, notices had been received by the secretaries, of contributions to the amount of £250,000, and the sum actually received by the treasurer exceeded £110,000.

Church of Scotland Deputation to Palestine.—Three members of the deputation have returned to Scotland. Dr. Black was detained for a considerable time at Pesh and Vienna by a dangerous illness. Dr. Keith was compelled on account of sickness, to pass the last winter in Italy. The other two members of the deputation reached Edinburgh on the 4th of November. The deputation had every where, both in Syria, and in going and returning, much intercourse with Jews, and are prepared to suggest promising plans for conducting the Assembly's mission to the ancient people of God. We trust that the church of Scotland, in this interesting enterprise, will manifest an enlarged and catholic spirit, and will not attempt to impose the yoke of her rigid forms upon the descendants of Abraham whom she may be the means of converting to the faith of Jesus.

Church Pastoral Aid Society.—This Society was instituted in London on the 19th of February, 1836. Its object is, the salvation of souls, with a single eye to the glory of God, and in humble dependence on his blessing, by granting aid towards maintaining faithful and devoted men to assist the incumbents of parishes in their pastoral charges. The Society is now assisting 231 incumbents, in charge of 1,726,123 souls; giving an average charge to each incumbent of 7,427 souls; while the income, on an average, is only £169; and 114 incumbents are without a parsonage house. The charge on the Society, when all the appointments shall have been made by the incumbents, will be £21,000 per annum. Thousands on thousands in England are perishing for lack of knowledge, and are living in worse than heathen ignorance and vice.

Christian converts among the Jews.—It has been stated in the public papers that Dr. Fuerst, professor of oriental languages at Leipzig, was the first Jew, adhering to the Jewish religion, who was ever appointed to a professorship in the German universities. There are numerous instances of converted Jews who have been elected to this honor. In the university of Breslau, there are three professors who were originally Israelites. In Halle, there are five professors, formerly Jews. Some of the converted Jews are men of the highest attainments, such as Drs. Meander of Berlin, Bunius of Breslau, and Stahl of Erlangen. These are all persons of eminent literary reputation, and now faithful followers of the Lord Jesus. The city of Berlin is said to number upwards of 700 resident baptized Jews, many of whom are believed to be truly converted. The royal consistory of Silesia, state, that from 1820 to 1834, 347 Jews were baptized in the Protestant communion. A similar official statement from Koenigsberg gives a total of 217 baptisms in 24 years. In the whole Prussian dominions, 1888 Jews were baptized in 15 years. The missionaries at Warsaw have furnished a list of 130 persons baptized by themselves. There are now at least eight clergymen of the church of Poland who are of the Hebrew nation, and twenty-three of the missionaries and agents of the London Jews' Society, are converts from Judaism.

GRIMM'S GERMAN GRAMMAR.

The labors of this eminent grammarian and philologist are of considerable interest to the American scholar, and to all who speak the English tongue. We have therefore thought that a brief account of his life and of his principal literary effort may not be unacceptable to some of our readers. James Lewis Grimm, professor and librarian at Goettingen, was born at Hanau, Jan. 4, 1785. His earliest education he acquired at the Lyceum at Cassel. He then studied law, first at the university at Marburg, and then under the direction of Von Savigny at Paris. On his return to Germany, he obtained an office in a military school, but devoted all his leisure moments to the study of the literature and poetry of the middle ages, to which he had directed his attention while in Paris. He subsequently sustained various offices, partly civil and partly literary. In 1814, he was secretary of the Hessian ambassador at the head quarters of the allies at Paris. In 1820, he became professor and librarian at Goettingen. His labors have been almost exclusively directed to the examination of the ancient languages, poetry and laws of Germany. In these labors, he has been much aided by his brother, William Charles Grimm, assistant librarian of the university. In his principal work, the German Grammar, (Deutsche Grammatik, Von Jacob Grimm, Goettingen, 1822—1837,) he has produced a philological treatise, which, reconciling the conflicting qualities of learning, judgment and originality, has

immeasurably elevated the standard of grammatical discussions, and is almost without a rival in any age or country."

The title of his book but imperfectly describes its contents. It is rather a complete exposition of the structure and principles of the entire family of the northern or Teutonic languages of Europe. The following are the more important languages included in the survey: 1. The Gothic, the parent or elder sister of the family, the venerable tongue into which the Bible was translated by Ulfilas in the 4th century. 2. The old High German, a dialect used in Southern Germany, from the 7th to the 11th centuries. The old Saxon, the language of the north of Germany in the 9th century. 4. The Anglo-Saxon, the dialect of Low Germany, as naturalized and cultivated in England. 5. The old Frisian, the language which prevailed in Friesland and some of the western portions of North Germany. 6. The Icelandic, the oldest form of the Scandinavian branch, and one of the richest and most valuable of the Teutonic stock. 7. The Middle High German, the language of the poetry of the age of chivalry. 8. The Middle Low German. 9. The Middle Dutch or Flemish. 10. The Middle English, of which Chaucer affords the most finished specimen. 11. The Modern German. 12. The Dutch. 13. The Danish. The Grammar of Grimm, as yet published, consists of four volumes, divided into the same number of books. The first book treats of the letters with reference to their various powers, properties and combinations throughout the different languages embraced in his plan, and comparative views are given of the different changes which they undergo, whether in the Teutonic family of speech or in others of a cognate origin. The second book treats of the inflection of words. "As compared with any former grammar, and especially any of English production, the progress in sound and systematic arrangement in this part of the author's work is incalculable." The third book, occupying ten chapters and two volumes, is devoted to the formation of words by derivation and composition. The fourth book, the last published, is devoted to syntax. It is much yet remains of this great work we do not know. No English translation has been attempted, and probably none will be, as the number of intelligent readers of such a production, either in England or in the United States must be very limited. At the same time, any one who would understand radically the English language could not safely neglect the work of this learned German grammarian.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A REVIEW OF THE LATE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENTS IN MASSACHUSETTS. By Lemuel Withington, Pastor of the First Church in Newbury, Mass. pp. 28. Boston: James Maynard & Co. 1840.

We are sorry to meet with a pamphlet in all respects like this, from the pen of a minister highly respected, and a brother greatly beloved. With cheerful acquiescence in the purest motives and best intentions, in this assault upon the measured friends of temperance, it is painful to witness the untended measure of rebuke he pours forth in his earnest and disinterested labors, and the triumph exultation he exhibits, in the fulfillment of his evil prophecies uttered two years ago. We regret, it is not in our heart to censure. But we cannot see "a man of God" playing this role in the hands of the bitterest foes of God and their country, without deep sorrow of heart. With all his scientific attainments, and love to his brethren in Christ, he flings about arrows, feathered and dipped in gall, though they were the most harmless plumbings in the world. He seems to think them so. He means to do no harm. He charges the friends of temperance with unholiness—alleges that they are not men of faith—and so far as we can

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